The crowd of customers that daily throng the store of FREEMAN, the Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st-is an evidence that his Hats and his prices are popular price \$3 and \$5 %. Caps. \$1. Childrene Hats of every quality and variety, wholesale and retail. FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., Manufacturer.

Public opinion determines the value of Fublic opinion determines the value of stage of any opinion bas affixed the stage of superiority to Genes's superb spring style for 1253. Hence the unintermitted demand for this light, rich and eminently becoming fairle. It is the current hat of the season. It bears the impress of taste in design and skill in manufactors upon its shape, its proportions, as comparing it with other and higher priced hat it is difficult to imagine how such a sem of art can be sold at Four Dollars.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERS .-Bian, corner Pine and Nassau-sta, will introduce the Spring Style on Taesday, March I. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public as in all respects of intrinsic excellence of materials and of beautiful outlines and propor-tions.

NEW SPRING GOODS DAILY RECEIVING FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTERS.—Rich Fashionable Silks. Plain and Embreidered Crape Sanwls and Printed Shawls, Bareze Delains, Barezes, Printed Muslims, &c. Ladies are invited to call and look through our elegant stock of new Spring Goods, before making their purchases. As each department will be con piete with Fashionable Goods of the season, ladies will save themselves the possibility of shopping from store ty store to get suited, and goods will be sold at such prices as will defy competition. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grandest, corner Orchard.

GERNEY'S MAGNIFICENT GALLERY .- The col-GERNEY'S MAGNIFICENT GALLERY.—The collection of Daguerre otypes at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 319
Broadway, is unquestionably the finest and the most extensive in America. The walls of his spacious exhibition rooms are literally covered with first class pictures taken by himself, and embracing such a representation of the celebrates of this and ether countries, as never before was grouped in any national exhibition. His instruments and other apparatus are of the most perfect and coatly kind, and the compliment with which the American Institute accompanied the gold medal awarded to him at the late Fair, was but the echo of public opinion. He produces faultless portraits in all weather and at all hours of the day.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEEKER will sell at jubic acction This Day, 22d inst., at 12 o clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable Houses and Lots Nos. 138, 152, 134, 138, 140, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 and 150 Heuron at, forming the whole front of the block between Willett and Sheriff ats.; Houses and Lots Nos. 138, 162, 140 and 152 Willett-st.; Houses and Lots Nos. 139 and 152 Willett-st.; House and Lot No. 54 House and Lot No. 54 House and Lot No. 57 House and Lot No. 57 House and Lot No. 58 house and Lot No. 58 house and Lot No. 58 house and Lot No. 59 South 9th 150 house and Lot No. 69 South 9th 150 house and 150 ho EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ES

HOUSTON-ST. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION .-Houston-st. Real Estate at Auction.—
We call the attention of capitalists and business men to
the attractive saie of Fifteen Houses and Lots, including
two corrers, on Houston, Sherriff and Willett-ts., late the
estate of Samuel Legget, deceased, by A. J. Blercker, on
Tuesnay, March 22, at the Merchants' Exchange. This
property is finely located for Stores and Warehouses, Houston-st being destined to be one of the best business streets
up town. This property is located in the victority of Union
Market and of several very large dry goods and other stores,
being four or five blocks from the Ferry to Williamsburgh,
several lines of stages passing by and near the property,
running through different sections of the city to the South
Ferry. Permanent investments can safely be relied upon
in property like this, as it must steadily advance in value.

AN ESTABLISHMENT OF THIRTY YEARS LE AN ESTABLISHMENT OF I HIRTY YEARS
STANDING—A CARR.—Thirty years having clapsed since
the subscriber introduced his peculiar styles of Hosiery to
the New-York public, it is with no edinary feelungs of
antitude that he now returns thanks for the very liberal
and continually increasing patronage ecloyed from the year
size until the present time. His success, he attributes not
less to the principles upon which he has conducted business,
than to the fact of having kept a very large and well selected stock of

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, &C. HOSERY, UNDERGRAMENTS, GLOVES, &C.
To these principles he would invite attention, and assures
if that they will be adhered to strictly by the firm of
A. RANKIR & Co., (at their old stands) No. 104 Bowery,
viz. To show goods freely but upen no me to buy!
To advise as to the cheopest and sout durable goods!
To return money cheeffully if goods are not suitable!
To state the lowest price from which there can be no
deciotion!

A. RANKIN, No. 104 Bowery.

SPLENDED CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1800. SHITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 44P Pearlest, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of claste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS .- Landing from Liverpool ships, 160 bales gray, blue and scarlet Blankets, imported expressly for California trade, for sale by the bale.

DOREMUS & NIXON,

Nos. 21 Park-place, and 18 Muray st.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flushing near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the crehard and garden: Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Rosss, for the avenue, lawn or cemetery: Vines for the grapery and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. For satalogues inclose a postage startly

The "Composite Iron Railing" made by the Atlantic Railing Works,
Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a
Wrought from Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast
Iron Ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It
may be made light and graceful like the
Wirk Railing,
or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron.
Railings for steps, streets, offices, cometeries, &c. Also
Vermadahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by
George Foster,
Who is the only one authorized to sell this description of
Railing.

Lyon's KATHARION.-The most wonderful Lyon's Katharion.—The most wonderful and desirable preparation for preserving restoring and beautifying the hair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons: First, it pays the retailer more than a usual profit; Second, its high reputation is thoroughly established; Third, its effect in each and all instances, is of the most pleasing and satisfactory character; Fourth, The sales are increasing beyond a precedent in the history of the Material Medica. Retailed at the remarkably low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by the principle jobbers of Drugs and Fancy Goods, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, &c. &c., and by all retail dealers everywhere, in both city and country. Principal depot No. 151 Brosdway, up stairs.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES .- \$500 a year is the least that a female operator will earn, over and above what ahe could by hard labor, by using one of SINGER'S Sewing Ma-chines. Call and see them in operation at the principal of-fice, No. 258 Broadway.

CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 579 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated Freech, manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velver and Mossic Carpets, from Messrs J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP .- Just received Several cases of his incomparable toilet Soap. Also, Cleaver's Musk, Windsor, Shaving Creams and Soaps, Bear's Greams, Clarified Marrows, &c., for sale by W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtlandt-st., sole Agents for the United States.

Notice.-No advance in prices at HIRAM AN-DERSON'S Carpet Establishment, No. 29 Bowery. E ght spa-cious sales rooms fully stocked with magnificant new Spring styles of Royal Velvet, English Tapestry, Brussels, Impe-rial, Three Ply, fine and common Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at astonishing low prices.

The changing of Gray Hair to its natu-The changing of Gray Hair to its natural color has hitherto been regarded as an impossibility. This is a capital error, and has resulted from the prevailing and errourens opinion that old age is the came which occasions the hair to become gray. We know to the contrary that young persons prematurely become often quite gray and cases might be multiplied where violent emotions of grief, alarm, or other sudden apprehensions, in a very short time effect this change. The proximate came of gray hair, is beyond all doubt, the absence of that coloring matter deposited in the builts, necessary to preserve the original color of the hair. That this desirable change can be effected, and gray hair restored to its natural color, has been fally proved by the use of Van Drussin's Improved Wahpene, the great regetable specific, which may be obtained with suitable directions for its use at No. 123 Chambers-st., and from the principal Druggists of the city.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST. — E. A. PETERSON & Co call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Corpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent. less than those purchasing at the present rates.

When other Hair Dyes fail, CRISTApono's remedies the mischief, and produces a natural black or brown, while his matchies Hair Preservative perpetu-ates the vigor, luxuriance and elasticity of the Hair to the latest period of life. Sold at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, where there are private rooms for applying the dye.

WINDOW SHADES.-Best assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 2804 Broadway, and No. 54 Readest. Dealers supplied from first bands. Shades werranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any active establishment.

NR.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted at detected to order, in superior style.

NEW AND SPLENDID FRENCH GOODS AT GENth's BAZAAR.—On THURSDAY, the 24th inst, the second
extensive assortiment of Spring Fancy Goods, selected by
Mr. Genis in Paris and London, will be opened for inspection and sale at the BAZAAR. The attention of mothers is
especially invited to the superbly embro dered Closks and
Hoods for infants, infants lace robes, &c., which form a
portion of the new stock. Ludies' Paris made bounets, embracing all the Spring styles, which have been brought out
by the Faris Mediates will be a leading feature of the exhisition, and the milliners of New York will have an oppatunity of making selections from a stock in which all the
hofs downers of the French magazines are duplicated.
Ladies who desire to obtain the very latest styles of Parisan Hats will find the presents a rare opportunity. New
embruideries of the richest patterns and workmiship received by the latest steamers, will be opened, for the fittime, on Thursday, together with a large assortment of
childrens' fancy hats, children's Paris costumes. French
shoes, and a great variety of fancy varieles for the fullette,
the boudeir, the center table, and for personal w-ar.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, St Nicholas Hotel, 513 Broadway. NEW AND SPLENDID FRENCH GOODS AT GEN-

PIANOS-RARE CHANCE .- Owing to removal a few of Gilbert & Co's celebrated Pianos, with or without the Eolien, will be sold, and monthly payments taken immediate application be used to HORACE WATERS exclusive agent. Warerooms No 333 Broadway, corner Anthony at most flow. No Advance in Prices .- J. Hyatt, No. 94

NO ADVANCE IN TRIES.

Bowery, is receiving daily a new and elegant assortment of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table and Pisno Covers, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Window Shades, &c. Families and others about furnishing for the Spring will find the above number a very desirable place to make their purchases. Beads, of every description, for sale by

M. P. Brown, No. 136 Pearl-st, New-York

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and rs, Choton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., New-York

KNOX, No. 128 FULTON-ST .- A KNOX Hat is KNOX, No. 128 FULTON-ST.—A KNOX Hat 18, as some learned Gothamite describes it, "a combination of fortuitous circumstances, conglomerated and disinterrated by the digital manipulations of Art." As those ponderous polly syllables are very apt to knock the beaver of ignorance over the eyes of understanding and perception, Mr. Pick undertakes to put the matter into plain Manhattance, KNOX is, in fact, a sort of omnipresent genius—you meet a reflex of his inventive genius on the caput of every second individual you meet. He buys up half the beavers and silk ecocors in creation, and makes them up into "tiles," by a sort of magic process. Bis Hat are cheap, comfortable, and set as graceful as anything ever enthroned on human head. KNOX, No 125 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No potice can be taken of anonymous Communications Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer -not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europe. an Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING. at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk, Price Six Cents. The Africa sails from this port To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

LEGISLATURE.-In Senate a number of bills were passed to a third reading and disposed of An attempt to repeal the Act for a Registry of Births. &c., failed.

In the Assembly the report of the Select Committee on the Code caused a debate, but nothing definite was done in the matter. Mr. Stewart created a great sensation by exhibiting \$50 note with which some person had sought bribe him, as he said. The matter was referred to a Select Committee, with orders to report in three days-when we shall see what shall see.

FROM WASHINGTON .- There was an extraordinary proceeding at the Census Office in Washington yesterday. Mr. Kennedy, the late Superintendent, entered the premises from which he had lately been expelled, by virtue of a writ of replevin, and took therefrom a cartload of manuscripts which be claimed as private property, but which, it is said, bore a striking resemblance to census documents prepared by clerks of the establishment. Come, gentlemen, let us have no indecorous scrambling or pulling of hair on account of the revolutions of the party wheel. It is better to be good-natured, and submit to the inevitable without murmuring. Mr. Kennedy has been of late severely censured in high quarters for acts connected with his official duties, the justice of which censures we have hesitated to believe in. We shall regret to see new charges preferred against him which shall go to impair his reputation as a faithful officer.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Marcy has offered the post of Under-Secretary of State to George Sumner, Esq., brother of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, and our Correspondent believes the offer will be accepted. Mr. Sumner has lived many years abroad, and probably enjoys a more extensive personal acquaintance among European statesmen than any other American citizen. The appointment is evidently made on grounds of capacity and public utility, and not from partisan political considerations. It would be difficult for the Secretary, whose studies have been directed to the management of domestic politics, rather than to general history and diplomacy, to find another man so competent as Mr. Sumner to aid him in that part of his laborious duties.

We publish this morning in full the letters of Mazzini and Kossuth with regard to the proclamation lately attributed to the latter. Those who are interested in the matter will see by reading these letters that the discrepancy between the two revolutionary leaders is merely nominal, and the result of a misunderstanding growing out of Mazzini's peculiar position at the time of writing. It is also true that Kossuth was not the author of the proclamation, as it appeared; that the original was written years ago-under other circumstances, and that various highly objectionable changes were made in this original before the publication, so that its character no longer remained the same.

-One of our London correspondents speaks sharply, and, as we think, erroneously of Kossuth, but we do not deem it necessary to withhold the expression of his opinion.

The Telegraph brings us a few items of news from Santa Fé. They are, however, of small importance. The Chihuahua revolution proves to be a small affair.

They do say that WILLIAM B. MACLAY is to be Collector and PAUL R. GEORGE (of New-Hampshire) Navy Agent at this porttwo more Tyler men, and one of them a Hard-Ciderist, in for the very fattest berths! Surely, it is worth much to belong to a lucky tribe. If Rynders was for Tyler, his chance for the Marshalship is good yet.

The Government and Assembly of Nova Scotia have decided upon a plan for a railway of 320 miles, with a capital of £1,750,000, the Company to be organizzed within four months.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Everett made an oily and mealy-mouthed speech in the Senate yesterday, on Central American affairs. His discourse was of the very daintiest, and softest, and politest description. He bowed to all sides, and was most gracious to all sides. He was bland and beautiful beyond precedent. He smiled upon the audience and smiled upon his colleagues; smiled upon Judge Douglas, smiled upon Mr. Clayton, smiled upon Great Britain, smiled upon Gen. Pierce, concurred with everybody, and complimented everybody in the most affable and undulating and honied terms that the vocabulary of his choicest rhetoric could furnish. There never was such an ocean of sweets, never such delicious streams of nectar poured forth. So have we seen a popular and petted performer come forward, and, with his face wreathed in smiles and joy beaming from his countenance, bow to the front, bow to the right, bow to the left, bow to his associates, bow all round, and at length sit down in the very lap of applause. Thus was it, apparently, with the Senator from Massachusetts in his speech yesterday.

Mr. Everett took pretty much the same ground with Mr. Clayton in respect to the intentions of England to fulfill the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He very naively observes that England "declares herself desirous of getting out of the whole matter (of Central America affairs) as soon as possible." Why, then, don't she go? Who hinders? What hinders? She stipulated to vacate the premises, horse, foot and dragoons, long ago. Why upon earth don't she do it? How preposterous to be now saying that she is going "as soon as possible." What has she to do but to take up her bed and walk, according to agreement ?

Another thing Mr. Everett says, is, that he is of opinion England will, on representation at the Foreign Office, disavow the act erecting the bay islands into a colony.

If Mr. Everett is speaking by authority here, this is something. When John Bull does this we shall begin to think he is stirring his stumps toward a relinquishment of some of the most unfounded of British claims and pretensions in that quarter. But we had rather see it done, than hear Mr. Everett talk about it. Possession was taken of the Bay Islands near two years ago. Surely there has been ample time for disavowing the act, if the British Government was so inclined, or did not approve it. We are quite sure that Government must have heard of that act of Col. Woodhouse before this time. But never a syllable has transpired to show that it was not a proceeding fully endersed by it. Still, if it be other wise, so much the better. We shall be very glad to see Mr. Everett's prophecy fulfilled, and to discover that Great Britain does really mean to do all that Mr. Clayton and Mr. Everett assures us she will do.

THE TIMES AND THE TRIBUNE.

Our neighbor of The Times favors us with two columns of his last issue in reply to our last article on Copyright. We wish we could afford room to reprint it in full, to let our readers see what our neighbor considers gentlemanly propriety and decorous discussion, as contradistinguished from our " billingsgate and falsehood." But we know that the public do not care to be bored with column after column of personalities, and we forbear. Suffice it that The Times reprints our specific allegations as to its Editor's own past and present relations to the Copyright question, and virtually. though reluctantly and with all manner of 'cuttle-fish ' contortions, ' acknowledges the corn,' as follows:

" As to The Tribune's allegations against us, the facts stated, though falsely colored, have a basis of truth the inference for which The Tribune provides is utterly and maliciously false. And there is the less excuse for it, because the Editor of The Tribune has once before dragged these same charges before the public, and re-crived an explicit and sectsive answer. He was told then, as we desire to tell him now—that the Editor of The Times was never a " zealous and active supporter of International Copyright"—that he was once, some nore than one or two of its meetings and took no part in a setion or deliberations; and that his connection with was nominal and accidental, and indicative neither of settled opinions nor zealous wishes upon the subject. The Editor of The Tribune also knows that his relations with the house of Harper & Brothers, whatever they may be—and whether "intimate" for "profitable," is none of *The Tribune's* business—are strictly business re cions, and give that house neither authority, control, or influence over his opinions, or his course upon any the question whatever; nor have its members ever trempted to exert any such influence upon this or any ther subject. We feel a sort of humiliation at being us constrained to speak of purely private and personal satters; but under the pointed and repeated libels of the Tribuse concerning it, silence would naturally be We have no choice, therefore but to rand them as false, and, after the contradiction we gav m when uttered from the same quarter, some months, as known to be false by the Editor who now repeats

-We can well afford to let this confession speak for itself, asking every reader to judge whether its repeated charges of falsehood, libel. &c., help our neighbor's case. Those who deem them in point can find enough more such in the residue of The Times's two columns. But, as The Times magisterially reproves our reckless, slangwhanging style," we shall keep such logic out of The Tribune, lest some dull reader should suppose it original and

at home in this paper. The Times speaks of our "blackening" its motives," " aspersions," "paltry attacks," impeaching its integrity, &c. Of the fitness of these epithets, the reader will judge. "Suppose all this true," it asks, "what then ?" Why just this, neighbor! that when you held a different position in relation to the question of Copyright, you took a different view of itthat's all. Your integrity may rank A No. 1: but we do think you stand in the position of a lawyer who is arguing his wealthy client's cause, rather than a disinterested adviser of the public. You may be quite sincere in your present line of argument-we think most advocates are so-but we do most undoubtingly believe, that if you had never been connected with the Harpers, you would never have written a line against International Copyright. We have hitherto briefly set before our readers the grounds of this opinion; we have now given your own replication thereto; and our readers will judge whether our conviction is well or ill founded. If we are in error, they will see it. and judge whether your charges of falsehood. &c., do or do not help your case or harm ours.

There is one part of your article which we must leave unnoticed-that wherein you attempt, without directly asserting it, to give the impression that the Harpers are indifferent to the fate of International Copyright.

We have reselved not to be driven into harshness of language in this discussion; so we will only ask you on this point, what your Cliff-st, friends must think of your legical demonstrations that International Copyright would transfer the American book manufacture to London, ruin our printers, &c., &c., if they are really indifferent to or divided on this onestion?

- The Times asks The Tribune to answer these three questions:

"1. Whether it considers it proper, and in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, thus to make laws tirectly affecting the interests, property and sentiment of the American people, by treaty, instead of the ordi-any mode of legislation by Congress? 2. Whether it is in favor of the confirmation of the

treaty with the provision concerning reprints referred to.

"3 Whether it wishes to be unicerstood as muntaining that the confirmation of this Freaty will not increase the cost of such books as may be published under it, to

"When we can ges from The Tribuse direct and ex-plicit statements on these points, without personal abuse, we hope we shall be able to make a discussion of the question with that paper more useful to the public and less diragreeable to ourselves."

-To which The Tribune replies: 1. We have already said that we should prefer to have the Rights of Foreign Authors recognized by our Government otherwise than by Treaty, if the choice were offered us. Yet, as we hold the right of Dickens or Macaulay to a copyright on his works to be just as clear. extensive and indefeasible as the right of any farmer to the grain he has grown, any mechanic to the plow or wagon he has constructed, and deem our present denial of such right a crying injustice, we advocate the righting the wrong in the earliest and readiest way. Our choice would be the abolition of all Copyright Laws and the passage instead of a declaratory act in five lines (and this only needed because of the long prevalence of adverse usage) that the Author of any book who sees fit to give fair and adequate notice that he regards it as a property, shall be protected in his copyright at common law, just as in any other property, the product of his brain and hand. Then if any nation saw fit to buy out an Author's Copyright and make his writings free to all, there would be no difficulty in so doing.

2. We want no provision for Reprints by Treaty or otherwise. We can and should make it the interest of each author whose works are extensively read here to have them printed here: but the Tariff is the place wherein to secure that, and not a Copyright Treaty or 3. International Copyright will increase the cost of some foreign books reproduced here,

while it will reduce that of others. There are many works of great and permanent value which could be profitably reprinted here by any one holding the copyright, but which it would be rash to undertake in full view of the fact that to issue them and advertise them adequately would cost a large sum, while any one who chose could get out a rival edition as soon as the work had thus been rendered popular. A puublisher might well afford to buy the copyright of Humboldt's works, for in stance, rather than face this risk of competition, even though a low price were inevitable. So of many others. And if a publisher here were fully protected in the copyright of Bulwer's or Dickens's novels, he would be constrained by self-interest to sell them at a low price, as only thus could be secure for them hat universal currency which is the only sure basis of large profits. On the whole, new British novels would be somewhat dearer among us than they now are, but the more substantial class of Foreign works would not be. And we feel just as sure that it is the true interest of our people to accord International Copyright as that it is expedient for a man who wants The Times to subscribe and pay for it rather than watch his chance to pick it from under a neighbor's door.

-And now to The Times's retort upon us, which we choose to present in full-as fol-

"We made no such 'charge' as he repels, we said merely that the Editor of The Tribune might be 'draw-ing from his own experience in talking so glibly about Editors being paid for their opinions;' and we are ready to back that with whatever specifications is may need. some years see at the head of his paper, offering Editerial notices of stricles on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, at so much a line. He has probably forgotten, also, his letter, (since published,) to Dr. Talbot. Watts, offering to give him for ten dollars his 'opinion' of the Nervous Antidote. And perhaps he thinks that the public is not aware of his direct interest in Quartz Mining Companies, Railroad Stocks, Zinc speculations, and other projects, upon which it becomes his duty, as a journalist, from time to time to give the public distincted and reliable information. We charge him with no venality, with nothing dishonest, in any of these matters. He has already stated, in his own viniteation, that he does not consider such a private interest in that he does not consider such a private interest in stocks, or such offers to give opinions for pay, as inconsistent with his position and duty as the Editor of a public journal. That is a matter which he must settle with those whom he expects to rely upon the disinterested ness of what he writes. All we have said about it is that he' has no right to impute his own practices in this 'matter to his brethren in the profession."

-Whereunto The Tribune replies :

1. We never offered to sell our opinions on any terms whatever; but we have said, what we now repeat, that any person desiring to occupy space in our columns, whether to promote his own or some other's private interest, ought to pay for it, and we wish that fact distinctly understood by all. So if any one solicits a devotion of our time and efforts to his personal or pecuniary advantage, we hold exactly the same position. We live by work and work to live; and how any man should think that we ought to work for his special benefit for nothing, is more than we comprehend. Our opinion on any subject is not for sale; but if we were solicited by any one to devote half a day or so to his personal advantage, we should expect to be paid for that time, leaving us at perfect liberty to speak well or ill, as we should judge fit, of the matter he had required us to examine or act upon, if we chose to speak at all. And once when a Fair was in progress, and dozens were running to us to notice this er that article exhibited, we published in our colums, so that every reader as well as exhibitor should have fair notice of it, that we should expect to be paid in every instance where we consented to examine an article on exhibition at the exhibiter's request and give some account of it in our columns. And, though we seldom have time to give to any one's business but our own, and still more rarely consent to say anything in our columns to favor any one's personal interest, yet it does seem te us that the rule above proclaimed is the only one just to all parties and honest toward the public. Who will indicate a better ? 2. The Times thinks we have forgotten a letter

we once wrote " to Dr. Talbor Warrs, offer-

ing to give him, for ten dollars, his ' Opinion' of the Nervous Antidote." We thank The Times for the reminder, and will be still more obliged to it if it will set forth the truth on the subject, which is as follows:

The said Dr. (†) Watts wrote us several let-

ters, claiming to have made certain wonderful and most beneficent discoveries as to the treatment and cure of certain diseases, and entreating us to come and see what cures he was effecting and let the public know what good he was doing. Several of these missives fell unanswered; but at length his urgency and apparent earnestness made the impression on us that there might be some important truth in his alleged discoveries. So we answered him, not that we would give an 'opinion' of his Antidote for ten dollars or any other sum, but that we would see him and make the scrutiny he solicited; but if we did anything calculated to advance his interests, we should expect to be paid for it. He very readily assented to that condition: so we made the investigation required, and became thereby satisfied. That was the end of our intercourse with Dr. Talbot Watts. We never published nor wrote for publication one line concerning his Antidote, and never heard of so much money as would be required to induce us to write a line in favor of it. If any body else wants our opinion of its merits, he may have it very cheap; but we have no opinion to sell to Dr Watts that he would choose to buy. We will do him the justice to say that, though no sum ever passed or was mentioned between us, we presume he would very cheerfully have paid ten dollars, or a good deal more, for our favorable opinion of his nostrum, had there been any such opinion in market. 3. We have no interest in any 'Zine speculation' whatever, though we did once buy some

shares in a Zinc-mining Company, paying for

it in eash exactly as any other stockholder did, and selling it (at a loss) when we saw fit. We do not remember that we ever advised any one else to buy shares in this company or embark in Zine-mining in any way, though we greatly desire that the business should be so encouraged and extended that our annual consumption of Zinc may be supplied from our own mines rather than (as it still in good part is) from those of Europe. We plead guilty to taking, paying the cash for and still ewning \$1,000 of stock in the Gold-mining enterprise of our old partner, Gen. Winchester, and to manifesting some interest in and hope of his success: but we have an indifferent opinion of California investments generally and can't believe we have ever incited any one to embark in them. We have some connection with another old friend and fellow apprentice, (John A. Collins.) in a mining adventure in California, but have given no "information" about it in our columns, (other than the Advertising,) whether disinterested and reliable" or otherwise. Why has The Times left out Copper?) And as to Railroads, we own exactly ten shares of Railroad stock in the world-to wit, in the Vermont Valley Railroad, (from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls,) connecting our City with all Northern Vermont and Eastern New-Hamp shire, and so enabling the New-York journals to reach that region on the day of their issue instead of giving the Boston papers a day's start of us. We paid up \$1,000 cash on this stock some years ago, have had no sight of a dividend, and would gladly sell it now for \$250; yet we do not regret taking it, for we never expected it to be profitable, and have attained the end we sought in taking it. But, seeing that The Times has called it up, and we made the investment (on the Clayton-Treaty principle) for the advantage of all the New-York journals, and The Times enjoys the full benefit of it exactly as we do, we insist that the proprie tors of that journal ought, in common justice, to bear a part of the loss. But we will not presume too far on the sense of justice of opponents of International Copyright: We hereby offer to sell to any person The Times may designate all the stocks we own in all companies, mines and business enterprises whatever (The New-York Tribune Association alone excepted) at first cost, and so be rid of the subject. And if it be desired, we will very cheerfully enter into bonds never to be persuaded by old partners, fellow apprentices or other friends to take any part in their ventures. We would like to throw off the botheration of such matters evermore-especially since we might thereby shorten any future controversies in which we may be involved with The Times. -Be it understood that we entirely accept and heartily concur in the principle so timidly

indicated by The Times. If we ever advise our readers to take shares in any Mining or other adventure, we entreat them to suppose that we are somehow interested in its success, and make such allowance therefor as they may think proper. We are tired of reiterating, as we publish letters from California, Lake Superior and elsewhere respecting Mineral discoveries, Quartz-crushing, &c. &c. &c .- 'Consider that they who send us these advices are of course somehow interestedthey own claims, and often want to induce others to furnish the requisite capital for working them.' &c. We shall hereafter presume our readers to have sense enough to see this, and make proper allowance for it. We are very glad to obtain and publish the letters, even thus; and, supposing our readers are likewise, we bid them once for all to serutinize and judge for themselves.

The Courier and Enquirer has been once more enlarged, and is now (we believe) the largest daily journal issued in the wide world. We congratulate its Editor on this evidence of his prosperity. Whether right or wrong, you always know where to find him, and it is seldom difficult to infer what he means from what he says. - Men of this sort are yet too rare in this double-faced, point-no-point world. -The Commercial Advertiser likewise en-

larged its borders some weeks ago, as we briefly stated at the time. The Commercial is left, by The Post's transformation and The American's decease, the only representative of time-honored Federalism in our City, and is a very discreet, moderate, courteous, conservative journal. We are glad to see that it is enriching its worthy publishers.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Gov. Martin's majority is fully 5,000. His vote is some 300 heavier than that of last year, while the Whig and Free Soil vote is not out. The total vote stands very nearly-Martin 31,000; Bell (Whig) 17,750: White (Free Soil) 8,200. (Martin bad 1.052 majority last year.)

The Council (as already stated) stands 4 Dem. to I Whig and Free Soil ; the Senate (when full) will stand 11 Dem. to 1 Whig. The House stands 178 Dem. to 68 Whig and 24 Free Soil. Temperance and other side issues defeated the choice of Whigs in Dover, (6.) Claremont, (3.) Bedford (2.) Londondery, and several other towns.

Congress .- 1. Geo. W. Kittredge (Dem.) has 11 192 votes to 9,948 for Amos Tuck (Whig and Free Soil) and 98 scattering.

II. Geo. W. Morrison (Dem.) has 1,800 ma iority over both A. P. Hughes (Whig) and John Preston (Free Soil.)

III. Harvy Hubbard (Dem.) has nearly 2,000 majority over Jared Perkins (Whig and Free Soil.)

IF It is generally understood that Mr. Ac-GUST SCHÖNBERG, formerly of Hanau, Germany,-better known in this country by his Frenchified and beautified alias of Auguste Belmont,-lately Consul-General for the United States of his Royal-Imperial Majesty of Austria, but more recently an independent Democrat of this City, is an applicant for the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Naples. We don't wish to interfere in Democratic family matters, but we desire to show our appreciation of the effective and weighty character of the late Consul-General's services to the present Administration and the cause of Human Rights and Universal Democracy in the late Election: and, accordingly, we here add our voice to the various other Democratic recommendations which urge his appointment to that easy and luxurious place. There can be no doubt of his qualifications to represent the hard-fisted Democracy at the Neapolitan Court, and to carry out there the Monroe Doctrine, Cuba and Mexico, fifty-four forty, and all other points of that energetic Foreign Policy which is going to be the glory of the Pierce Administration. We hope there may be no delay in his nomina-

FRESHET IN ALABAMA.-A dispatch from Macon, Ga., speaks of a great flood in Alabama, but does not mention the river in which it occurred. Much damage had also been done to the telegraph wires near Columbus, Ga., a large tree being uprooted, carrying away two or three poles, and tearing down the wires, which lodged under the tree, thereby causing much trouble to remove it.

The building occupied by the American Carpet Company at Roxbury, Mass., was entirely destroyed on the 20th inst. Loss \$15,000, which is covered by insurance. Supposed to have been the work

The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams sailed from Sierra Leone 29th Jan. for the Leward, all

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver sta

The Code-Attempted Bribery in the Legis-Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Code report seems to be allowed another year's repose. A motion to indefinitely postpone it had more friends than I expected. It can only pass after a hard struggle, with chances against its passing

Mr. Stewart, of Delaware, was presented with a note of hand of \$50 if he would give up his advocacy of the bill taxing reserved rents for highways and school purposes. He presented the fact to the House. The note was read and a Committee of Investigation appointed. Tarbox, the Assistant Librarian of the House, gave the note. He is an old Uprest Lobby. This time he caught a Tartar.

The General Life and Health Insurance Co. bill has passed, this afternoon, to a third reading; so was the bill in relation to Fire Insurance Companies.

The Assistant Secretary of State. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Secretary of State has offered to Mr. George Sumner, brother of the Free Soil Senator of Massachusetts, the place of Assistant Secretary of State. I have no doubt Mr. Sumner will accept. Bos.

Trouble in the U. S Census Office.

Washington, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Census Office, Eighth-st., was the scene The Census Office, Eighth-st., was the scene of considerable excitement to-day. In the first place, upward of a kundred clerks were removed, which reduced the force of the office to seven or eight, and it was proposed to dispense with the Eighth and Seventh-st. offices altogether. One office and a few picked clerks being deemed sufficient to wind up the business. In the next case Mr. Kennesty, the late Superistandent of the Census, sued out a writ of replevin on Mr. De Bow, his successor, by virtue of which he entered the office with a deputy marshal, and removed two or three cartloads of manuscripts and documents, claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of menuscripts prepared by the clerks in the office—the records of the Census Board, numerous publications received trom public societies, &c. The documents were appraised at \$4:0, and Mr. Kennedy had given \$4,000 honds for their safety.

Mr. De Bow consulted the District Attorney, and no doubt the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such papers as are of a public character.

It is understood Kennedy had accumulated a large mass of manuscript preparatory to a extended work on the resources of this country, which he designed to pub-

mass of manuscript preparatory to an extended work on the resources of this country, which he designed to pub-lish on his own account, seeing that Congress declines to publish the Census Returns on the extensive scale

The Gardiner Trial.

Washington, Monday, March 21, 1853. Dr. Davis, Hon. George Evans and Colone Payre were recalled and identified a paper in Spanish, purporting to be the title deed of George A. Gardiner to his mine and San Luis Potosi. Also a translation of the same as having been before the Board of Commissioners.

After some argument, the Court decided the paper (Gardiner's title to the mine, with minute descriptions)
was admissible, and the translation might be read to the

Jury.
Cupt. Edmund Berry was sworn and testifed that
Cupt. Edmund Berry was sworn and testifed the resince Gardiner had been indicated he had visited the re-gion of Laguingdas in the Department of Rio Verde, State of San Lule Potosi, Mexico, the alleged locality of the mine, for the purpose of the department of the contract of the contr the mine, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a mine could be found, and was proceeding to give the re-cult of his inquiries, but the counsel for the defense ob-The point was argued until the adjournment.

U. S. SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. CLATTON's resolutions calling on the President for cetain information relative to Cectral American affairs.

He said in the course of his remarks that our relations with Central America formed one of the most important types of consideration within the whole range of our foreign policy, considering the smallness of her territory and the sparseness of population. According to Squires there are in the five States only 250,000 inhabitants, 16,000 only of pure Spanish blood, and the remaining portion of mixed races and colors. They are yet in their infancy, and will grow no doubt and prosper. He spots of the beautiful climate and advantages of Central America, which, also, was torn by constant wars. In consequence of the hostilities of Nicaragua and Costa Rick, and an Inter-Oceanic Canal being desirable. It was also